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Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте Российской Федерации

Олимпиада школьников РАНХиГС по Иностранному (английскому) языку
8-9 класс
2017 – 2018 учебный год
Очный этап
Вариант 1

PART I. LISTENING

Ex. 1

- You will hear five different people talking about the importance of modern inventions. For questions 1-5, choose from the list **A-F** the reason each speaker gives for the importance of the invention to them personally. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only the letters. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A	It entertains me.
B	It guarantees contact.
C	It helps my memory.
D	It provides an escape.
E	It's removed a pressure.
F	It's always with me.

Ex.2

- You will hear a radio interview with a research scientist. For each of the questions 1-7 decide which of the statements are **True** and which are **False**
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1.	The 'smart pill' is a new drug.
2.	It's easy for some people to take the wrong medicine.
3.	People don't mind about making mistakes.
4.	Most people are impressed with the new system for reading labels.
5.	People can hear personal information with the new system.
6.	The labels are designed to speak aloud.
7.	Most people are afraid of the new technology.

PART II. GRAMMAR

Ex.3

- *Cross out the unnecessary word. Some sentences are correct.*
 - Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy only those sentences in their correct version where you have crossed out the unnecessary word.
1. When the burglar saw the lights to go he left.
 2. Chris made Jenny to cry with his cruel accusations.
 3. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
 4. You'd better to wear smart clothes for the interview.
 5. The teacher advised us to study more.
 6. Would you mind to opening the window.
 7. Her mother wouldn't let her to go out at night.

Ex.4

- *Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.*
 - Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy the paraphrased sentences.
1. Two of my sisters are vegetarians.
whom I have three sisters, _____ vegetarians.
 2. I received five birthday cards; three of them were from my family.
which I received five birthday cards _____ my family.
 3. I bought a very fast car.
which The car _____ very fast.
 4. If your house has been burgled, you should call the police.
whose The people _____ should call the police.
 5. My Dutch pen-friend lives in the Hague.
who My pen-friend, _____ lives in the Hague.

Ex.5 *Decide which of the underlined verbs/phrases are static and which of the verbs/phrases are moving.*

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Just write **STATIC** or **MOVING** according to the number of each sentence.
1. There are pine trees as far as the eye can see.
 2. The river flows through the valley.
 3. On both sides of the house there are flowers.
 4. The path winds around the castle.
 5. At the edge of the cliff there are bushes.
 6. To the rear of the building there is a car park.
 7. At the bottom of the hill there is a stream.

PART III. READING

Ex.6 You are going to read a magazine article about pet therapy. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-I** for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only letters (A-I).

A	Pets improve the health of their owners.
B	The difference a dog made.
C	A pioneering new method of treatment.
D	Pets linked to longer lifespan.
E	<i>Example: A new view of the world.</i>
F	Pets are not for everyone.
G	Healing physical and mental scars.
H	Prison relations improved by animals.
I	Animals ease tension.

0	<i>Example.</i> A kind of treatment designed to stimulate people who are withdrawn or uncommunicative has recently been given a new name: pet therapy. It has given difficult children, lonely old people and even anti-social prisoners a completely new outlook on life.
1	Even though pet therapy is only now being widely used, it is not a new idea. In the eighteenth century an English doctor, William Tuke, filled the grounds of a hospital for mentally disturbed people with chickens, rabbits and goats. At a time when people were usually punished for strange behavior rather than helped, this was a radical new approach to treating the mentally disturbed. Tuke's idea was that patients could learn self-control by caring for creatures weaker than themselves.
2	This is an idea which has persisted. In New York, horses, cows, cats and dogs were recruited to heal soldiers who had been wounded during World War II. Those animals comforted the traumatised and helped the battle-scarred to avoid becoming obsessed with their injuries.
3	During the 1970s, scientific interest was rekindled by a study that had originally set out to examine the connection between social conditions and heart disease. Quite by chance, researchers discovered that the survival rate of people who owned a pet was significantly greater than those who didn't. At first, they treated these findings with suspicion, but the more research was done, the more conclusive the proof became. People with pets really were living longer.
4	It was discovered that stroking a cat or dog lowers a human being's blood pressure and reduces anxiety. Just having an animal around you can lower your heart rate. Cats and dogs aren't the only pets that can help you to relax either. A dental school in America has discovered that gazing at fish in a tank helps patients relax before undergoing dental treatment.

5	The current trend towards using pets in therapy sessions is based on the work of an American psychologist, Dr Boris Levinson. He was treating a child who was very withdrawn and refused to talk. One day, Dr Levinson took his dog Jingles to the therapy session and, to his surprise, the child began stroking and cuddling the dog. Through more contact with Jungles, the child became increasingly open and approachable and Levinson was able to complete the psychotherapy successfully.
6	But what aspect of the animal-human relationship is the cause of such benefits? Does the companionship of animals fulfil certain basic human needs that are still not fully understood, but which are nevertheless vital to our sense of well-being? One recent study revealed that there were significantly fewer minor illnesses such as colds, backaches and stomach problems among adults after they had acquired a pet. "It is difficult to know if they became healthier as a result of acquiring their pet, but they certainly perceived themselves to be so," the researcher said.
7	There is no real explanation however, for why animals can change people in various ways. Elizabeth Ormerod, who is spearheading a campaign to introduce pets into a Scottish prison, has watched the effect of animals on prisoners. "Animals help to dispel tension," she says. The Scottish prisons that have some involvement with animals report fewer disturbances as well as better relationships between staff and prisoners. "Caring for a pet encourages compassion and reverence for life," says Ormerod. "You could call it humane education."

Ex.7

- *You are going to read an article about happiness. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits the best according to the text.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the statements. Write only a chosen letter for each statement

"Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have, " according to James Stewart. Although scientists now understand the roots of depression more clearly than they used to, happiness still remains a mystery. Recently, however some interesting discoveries have been made.

Those who say they are happy, for example, tend to be less self-centered, less hostile and abusive, and are less prone to diseases and general ill health. Interestingly, the rich are not notably happier than their less-well-off counterparts, and seemingly, no particular time of life is significantly happier than any other. Even though some people see life as a tragedy, when questioned, most people said they were generally happy – painting a much rosier picture regarding people's general mood and dispositions.

Research has shown that people have two basic reward centres in their brains that are stimulated by two different chemicals which cause happiness. The first, Dopamine, is triggered by activities like exercise, relaxation and the quieter pleasures. The second comprises a set of adrenaline-type chemicals which are triggered by exciting or frightening activities. Dopamine provokes a response of passive happiness, while the second set provokes a high-energy state of happiness, the feeling one might get from public speaking or mountain climbing.

While understanding the chemical process behind happiness is important, it does not explain why only some people are consistently happy. The answer may be in people's perceptions of happiness.

One of the reasons we have such a problem with happiness is that many confuse it with a life untouched by anxiety, rage, doubt and sadness. The belief that happiness means that nothing ever goes wrong is naïve; in order to be happy, we must know not how to avoid negative events, but how to deal with them.

The key to coping with life's unpleasant aspects, while remaining content, comes from an everyday practice which Mihaly Csikszentimihalyi calls "the flow". He describes "the flow" as the state when one is in when doing something completely absorbing. It comes when one is pushed right up to the limit of one's ability, but not beyond it. **"People can get a feeling of flow from dangerous sports like mountain climbing or driving fast", he says "but it can also come from something relaxing like painting or reading a good book"**. The point is that it's an activity you do for the pleasure of doing it. You are not looking for praise or reward. What is important, is to keep your brain busy if you want to be happy. The professor explains, "If you leave someone on their own with nothing specific to do, most of their thoughts will be worries." People tend to think about all the things they want and haven't got rather than how good their life is. It seems the key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

The scientific study of happiness will help us understand how to build a world that improves human well-being and self-esteem, and how to get the most satisfaction from their goals and circumstances.

1.	Studies have shown that happiness	A – is positively influenced by wealth B – is not influenced by wealth C – is negatively influenced by wealth D – does not influence the wealth
2.	Dopamine is produced by	A – recreational activity B – fright C – high-energy activity D - pleasure
3.	A common misconception about happiness is that	A – rich people are happier B – happy people perceive things differently C – happiness implies never having problems D – happiness stems from being naive
4.	In reality, consistent happiness lies in	A – not feeling anxious B – being able to handle problems C – not having problems D – not confusing our feelings
5.	What does "it" in the highlighted sentence refer to?	A – people B – a dangerous sport C – "the flow" D - research

6.	According to the professor, “the flow” is triggered by	A – external reward B – doing nothing C – challenging others D – activities done for personal pleasure
7.	When we are inactive	A – we don’t get what we want B – we try to challenge ourselves C – we experience more anxiety D – we think everything is fine

PART IV. USE OF ENGLISH

Ex.8

- *The following words describe people’s physical appearance. Choose the most appropriate one to complete the sentences: spotty, neat, receding, scar, mole, tanned, spiky, skinny.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only a chosen word for each sentence.

1. Helen is.....; she needs to put on some weight.
2. Cindy’s appearance is; her clothes and make-up are perfect and her hair is never out of place.
3. Ron is a middle-aged man who is beginning to lose hair from the top of his forehead – he has ahairline.
4. The cut above Joe’s right eye left a mark when it healed and now he has a
5. Carol spends her days on the beach and her skin is..... .
6. Marcia is a teenager with acomplexion; she uses special creams to get rid of her spots.
7. The pop singer has short,hair which stands up on the top of his head.
8. She was born with a small dark.....on her cheek.

Ex.9

- *Fill in the correct preposition.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy the phrases with the correct prepositions.

1.	to beware.....sth/sb	6.	to dependsth/sb
2.	to distinguish.....sth and sth else	7.	to be satisfiedsth/sb
3.boat	8.	to be prone.....sth
4.	to be covered..... sth	9.	to aid sb.....sth
5.	to be compared.....sb/sth		

Ex.10

- *Think of the word which best fits in each space. Write only ONE word.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only a chosen word for each sentence.

Through the centuries, people have continued to develop faster and **EXAMPLE 0)** more efficient ways of communicating. These various methods have developed to the **1)**.....that we can communicate with people anywhere in the world at the **2)**.....of a button.

In the past, fires of beacons lit on hilltops **3)**....used to warn or signal to others. Pigeons, which can **4)**....depended on to return to their place of origin, were trained to carry messages, and human messengers, **5)**.....on foot or horseback, allowed people to **6)**....in touch with loved ones – or enemies – **7)**....were far away. Surprisingly, one of the most reliable **8)**.....of communication is also one of the oldest. The postal system, which has existed **9)**.....the 7th century B.C., was originally a Chinese creation based **10)**.....a system of messengers and couriers. As travel and commerce expanded, so **11)**.....the postal system, and advances in transport and technology, **12)**.....as the telegraph and aeroplanes, were utilised.

In this century, the rate of development has increased dramatically, especially with the introduction of the telephone. This has not **13)**.....enabled us to speak to each **14)**.....in our houses or offices, but has also led to the development of a new generation of communication technology. The fax, the mobile phone and the Internet are all dependent on the telephone system and allow us to communicate instantly, **15)**.....we may be.

Ex.11

- *Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only a correct word for each sentence.

If you are planning to travel to an exotic **1(east)** country, Hong Kong is the best place to visit. A holiday there would be **2(absolute)** fascinating but **3(exhaust)** at the same time. There are thousands of shops open twenty-four hours a day, plus lots of **4(see)** to see, like **5(tradition)** Chinese temples and statues.

While you are there, make sure to take advantage of the many restaurants and try a **6(select)** of their special dishes.

PART V. CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

Ex.12

- Write short paragraphs to describe the atmosphere in the places below, using the following phrases:

1. Hospital emergency room	bright lights, hard-working doctors, nervous patients, rushing nurses, antiseptic smell, anxious relatives
2. Office	ringing phones, cheerful secretaries, clicking keyboards, shuffling paper, busy employees, blinking computer screens
3. Construction site	dust-filled air, workers, rumbling bulldozers, pounding drills, deafening noise

- Use 30-40 words for each paragraph INCLUDING ALL the words in phrases presented in the table above. Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted.

REMEMBER: if you use more words than fixed for each task your work will be considered as invalid.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not forget to write the heading of each paragraph!

Ex.13

- Answer the following questions:

1. Do you enjoy studying history? Why? Why not?

2. What do you think people in the future will learn about life today?

- Use 30-40 words for each answer. Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted.

REMEMBER: if you use more words than fixed for each answer your work will be considered as invalid.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

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Очный этап
Вариант 2

PART I. LISTENING

Ex. 1

- You will hear five different people talking about the importance of modern inventions. For questions 1-5, choose from the list **A-F** the reason each speaker gives for the importance of the invention to them personally. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only the letters. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A	It entertains me.
B	It guarantees contact.
C	It helps my memory.
D	It provides an escape.
E	It's removed a pressure.
F	It's always with me.

Ex.2

- You will hear a radio interview with a research scientist. For each of the questions 1-7 decide which of the statements are **True** and which are **False**
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1.	The 'smart pill' is a new drug.
2.	It's easy for some people to take the wrong medicine.
3.	People don't mind about making mistakes.
4.	Most people are impressed with the new system for reading labels.
5.	People can hear personal information with the new system.
6.	The labels are designed to speak aloud.
7.	Most people are afraid of the new technology.

PART II. GRAMMAR (19 points)

Ex.3

- *Cross out the unnecessary word. Some sentences are correct.*
 - Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy only those sentences in their correct version where you have crossed out the unnecessary word.
1. "I regret to inform you that you've failed the test".
 2. He was made to confess to his crime.
 3. Don't forget to lock all the doors before you leave.
 4. Doctors advise to following a healthy diet.
 5. She denied to committing the crime.
 6. They don't allow to smoking in here.
 7. He objected to revealing the secret.

Ex.4

- *Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.*
 - Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy the paraphrased sentences.
1. That man stole my purse!
who That's _____ stole my purse!
 2. Paris is the city where he first met his wife.
which Paris is the city _____ his wife.
 3. The house where I was born is very old.
In The house _____ is very old.
 4. I play tennis with John – he always beats me.
who John, _____, always beats me.
 5. I couldn't afford a holiday this year, which was a pity.
that It was a pity _____ a holiday this year.

Ex.5

Decide which of the underlined verbs/phrases are static and which of the verbs/phrases are moving.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Just write **STATIC** or **MOVING** according to the number of each sentence.
1. At the bottom of the hill there is a stream.
 2. The park is surrounded by trees.
 3. The footpath skirts around the hill.
 4. The stream curves towards the river.
 5. The village is set among high hills.
 6. Behind the villa there is a beautiful garden.
 7. There is a barn in the middle of the field.

PART III. READING

Ex.6

You are going to read an article about shopping. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-I** for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only letters (A-I).

A	Short-lived enjoyment.
B	Shopping a problem for most of us.
C	The dangers of credit.
D	<i>Example: Not the same for everyone.</i>
E	Shop your way to happiness?
F	It's not so obvious.
G	The only answer.
H	The basic problem.
I	Blaming the banks.

0	<u>Example:</u> For a lot of people shopping is a chore, something tedious, yet necessary – like housework. For others, shopping is fun and relaxing, a release from the world of work. For a minority, however, shopping can be as dangerous as consuming too much alcohol or abusing drugs. For these “shopaholics”, a trip to a department store can become a way of fueling an addiction.
1.	How does this happen and why? Psychologists believe that the “shopaholics” view spending money as a form of escapism and a means of achieving happiness. The real problem starts, however, when the constant need to buy new things starts interfering with a person’s life. People who become addicted to the excitement of shopping believe that buying something new will make their lives happier and more fulfilling.
2.	People frequently become “shopaholics” because their lives are emotionally empty. It is often a sign of chronic depression. People fill their lives with “things” because they can’t face their own unhappiness. Shopping then becomes a form of therapy. According to experts, women are particularly prone to this sort of behavior. This may be because so much advertising is targeted at women. Magazine and television advertising aimed at them as career women, wives and mothers, puts women under a pressure to buy.
3.	Buying your way out of an emotional crisis is not a healthy option, though. Spending can get out of control. People get caught in a vicious circle in which the “high” of spending money is soon replaced by disappointment, and finally depression, as the debts pile up. New things quickly lose their attraction and then the desire to shop and spend starts all over again.
4.	The widespread use of credit cards has led to a market increase in the number of shopaholics. According to experts, the banks have made credit cards too easy to obtain, with the result that more and more people are using them. Using a credit card gives one the illusion that no money is being spent. People can go on for years, spending vast sums of money every month on credit cards without realizing it.

5.	Unfortunately, many shopaholics don't realise that they have a problem until it is too late. They end up either with huge overdrafts or in court, filing for bankruptcy. Unlike a dependency on alcohol or drugs, an addiction to shopping and spending money is less easy to detect but, as other forms of addiction, the "shopaholic" is also in need of professional help.
6.	The professionals who deal with these "shopaholics" have accused banks of adding to these people's problems, but there are no laws to prevent banks from giving out credit cards. Although doctors have attempted to persuade governments to introduce controls over credit companies and banks, few governments will interfere with them as long as they are profitable.
7.	It seems, that the solution to the problem lies with the therapists who specialise in this disorder, and with the patients themselves. Getting to the root of the shopaholic's depression and helping the shopaholic to face up to and cope with the real problems that cause their shopping mania is the only practical approach. Buying yet another new dress is not the answer.

Ex.7

- *You are going to read an article about a family who moved to an island. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits the best according to the text.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the statements. Write only a chosen letter for each statement.

Many people want to escape from the hustle and bustle of modern life. But few people would actually give up a warm comfortable home to move to a remote island in the middle of the North Sea. The Sirrs family, however, decided to do exactly that. Unhappy with their busy lifestyles they sold their 400 year-old cottage in Yorkshire to move to the tiny Scottish island of Graemsay.

Incredibly, for less than the price of a modest semi-detached house, it was possible to buy half of the island. Attracted initially by the low price, Rob and Jill contacted the agent concerned and discovered the "the estate" advertised actually comprised a post office, six houses and a private sandy beach – all for 60,000 pounds.

Interested, the young couple and their three children decided to go and have a look. Knowing that the island would look its best in the summer, they chose to view the property in December. They didn't want to be under any illusions. Despite a seasonal chill, the weather was clear and the sea calm. The island looked more beautiful than they could ever have imagined. While they left their children playing on the beach, the Sirrs looked around and realized that the deal was even more astonishing than they had first thought. The six-bedroom house came with a farm and 300 acres of land.

Once on the island the Sirrs tried to imagine what life could be like for them. They were anxious to meet their neighbours as soon as possible. However, they had no need to worry. On that first trip they met up to half of the sixty or so island inhabitants and were given a warm welcome! The couple were excited that the people of Graemsay were so friendly! **Many of them urged the couple to complete the transaction as soon as possible.** Within two weeks of their visit, the Sirrs bid of 55,000 pounds was accepted.

The move has brought the new challenges to the family. Rob and Jill have started a sheep farm and renovated the cottages to rent out as holiday homes. They insist that the only thing they miss about their previous life is going to the cinema. If anything, moving to the remote island has brought the family closer together.

Before they moved, the Sirrs thought long and hard about bringing their children to such a remote place. But the children are young enough to adjust and seem happier in the new environment. They are content with their own company and make their own entertainment. Although they are the only pupils at the local school, they receive lots of attention and are able to take advantage of the school's modern facilities.

Since the move, the family have been visited by many friends who are envious of their beautiful surroundings. The family consider themselves lucky. For very little cost, they have all the benefits of a beautiful place to live. They also hope that by improving their property they can, in future, give something back to the island.

1.	Why did the Sirrs family move to the island?	A – They had always wanted to live on an island. B – It was a chance to escape. C – They hated Yorkshire. D – Their children were unhappy at school.
2.	They decided to visit the property in December because	A – it was the only time of year they could travel. B – the weather was unusually good. C – they wanted to spend Christmas in Scotland. D – they wanted to see what the place was like at the worst time of the year.
3.	When they first visited the island, the Sirrs	A – were a little shy and isolated. B – could not imagine what their neighbours would be like. C – wanted to get to know the island people. D – were anxious about meeting the island people.
4.	Which best describes the Sirrs' feelings before the move?	A – excited but apprehensive B – nervous and worried C – happy and calm D – sad but resigned
5.	What does "them" in the highlighted sentence refer to?	A – The Sirrs. B – Their children. C – Their next door neighbours. D – The people of the island.
6.	Their neighbours	A – told them to buy the property before someone else got it. B – urged them to bid a higher price. C – told them that 55,000 pounds was acceptable. D – urged them to complete the sale of their house in Yorkshire.

7.	One advantage mentioned of being the only students is	A – peace and quiet. B – little financial cost. C – greater use of school resources. D – fewer discipline problems.
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PART IV. USE OF ENGLISH

Ex.8

- *The following words describe people's personality characteristics. Choose the most appropriate one to complete the sentences: honest, fussy, lively, foolish, aggressive, observant, bossy, reserved.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only a chosen word for each sentence.
 1. Mary tends to be.....at times; she says silly things which do not make even sense.
 2. Gregory is very; he always notices when his girlfriend is wearing a new dress.
 3. The manager is quite.....; he dictates strict orders to the employees in a rude manner.
 4. She can be rather.....; she does not like to show her feelings or emotions.
 5. John is a(an) accountant; he would never steal from any of his clients.
 6. Ann is a(an).....person who is always in good spirits and full of enthusiasm.
 7. Sam is often.....when he plays with other children; he frequently argues and fights with them.
 8. Mr Jones is a(an)..... customer; he is hard to please and wants everything to be perfect.

Ex.9

- *Fill in the correct preposition.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy the phrases with the correct prepositions

1. to be influenced.....sb/sth.	6.midnight
2. to insist.....sth.	7.the night
3. to persiststh.	8. to accuse sbsth
4. to blame sth.....sb	9. to provide sbsth.
5.turn	

Ex.10

- *Think of the word which best fits in each space. Write only ONE word.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only a chosen word for each sentence.

Although all major life changes, even positive ones **EXAMPLE 0)** *such* as getting married or moving house, are difficult to cope with, perhaps none is **1)**.....traumatic than unexpectedly losing your job. While people are at work, they constantly complain **2)**.....stress, lack of freedom and **3)**..... . When, however, they find themselves without employment they suddenly realise **4)**.....lucky were to have a monthly pay packet to depend **5)**..... . Money isn't the main problem either. To a certain extent we all define **6)**.....by what we do. A job, no **7)**how boring, gives us a feeling of self-respect,

while providing a dependable structure for our day. Many people who lose their jobs find themselves wondering who they are and **8)**.....the purpose of their life is. This is, of **9)**, an illogical reaction since you are still the same person you **10)**.....while employed. It's best not to **11)**.....your dismissal personally because companies all **12)**.....the world are making drastic labour-cuts. Therefore, if you happen to be one of **13)**.....employees dismissed, it is probably not **14)**.....of your personality or the quality of your work. Also, keep in **15)**....., that when you succeed in finding suitable work, your self-confidence will get an enormous boost. A positive attitude is the key to coping with this very difficult and increasingly common problem.

Ex.11

- *Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the sentences. Write only a correct word for each sentence.

For an active and **1 (adventure)** winter-sports holiday, the perfect destination is Switzerland. Try any of the many ski resorts in the Alps where you can ski all day long. Many ski resorts have a **2 (repute)** for after-ski **3 (entertain)**, so don't expect to be **4 (bore)** at night. If, however, you would find a relaxing evening more **5 (suit)**, spend the evening in front of a roaring log fire. All ski resorts have shops providing **6 (necessary)**, equipment and luxury goods, so you will be able to buy everything you need. You are sure to return home fit and refreshed.

PART V. CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

Ex.12

- *Write short paragraphs to describe the atmosphere in the places below, using the following phrases:*

1. Parade	Marching band, cheering crowd, music, floating balloons
2. Castle	Isolated location, old-style architecture, dark corridors, candle-lit rooms
3. Forest	Peaceful surroundings, fresh air, scent of fragrant pine trees, towering trees, singing birds

- Use 30-40 words for each paragraph INCLUDING ALL the words in phrases presented in the table above. Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted.

REMEMBER: if you use more words than fixed for each task your work will be considered as invalid.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not forget to write the heading of each paragraph!

Ex.13

- *Answer the following questions:*

1. Is the study of history important or not?

2. How different do you think life will be 500 years from now?

- Use 30-40 words for each answer. Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted.

REMEMBER: if you use more words than fixed for each answer your work will be considered as invalid.

- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.